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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

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The Health of Maidstone

1966



Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
F. H. M. DUMMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

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ANNUAL REPORT

for 1966

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by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Councillor J. E. Evans

VICE-CHAIRMAN: Councillor Dr. H. J. O'Toole

MEMBERS:

- Alderman A. H. Clark
- Councillor D. Bettridge
- Councillor Mrs. A. M. Cameron
- Councillor D. W. Freeman
- Councillor G. C. Morton
- Councillor D. Peschek
- Councillor R. D. Stillwell
- Councillor W. J. Warwick
- Councillor Mrs. J. S. Wolfe

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE MAIDSTONE CORPORATION

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: F. H. M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: J. T. Cecil, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: A. H. Basford, D.P.A. (1, 2, 3 and 4)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR: R. A. R. Key (1, 2 and 3)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTORS: J. Arnold (1, 2 and 3)
F. H. Piggott (1, 2 and 3)
R. C. Comport (5)
(Resigned 31.10.66)
A. G. Sabin (1 and 2)
(Appointed 2.5.66)
B. Hardy (1, 2 and 3)
(Appointed 20.6.66)

CLERKS: M.O.H. Office:
Medical Officer's Secretary - Miss H. Wood

Public Health Inspector's Office:
L. Acott
Miss J. Smith
Miss D. French
Miss J. Turner (Appointed 17.1.66)

- Key: 1. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute & Sanitary
Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
2. Meat and Other Foods Inspection Certificate of
Royal Society of Health.
3. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of Health.
5. Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

Telephone:
Maidstone 54072

Health Department,
13 Tonbridge Road,
Maidstone.

26th June, 1967

To the Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Maidstone.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my tenth Annual Report on the health of Maidstone, being the ninth in the present series started in 1958.

On all the accepted counts, I can report that the health of the Borough of Maidstone in 1966 was good. I base this on the high birth rate which was greater than that of the country as a whole; on the low death rate; on the very much reduced infantile mortality rate and on the small figures now being produced for deaths through tuberculosis of all types.

When we turn to an analysis of the information we have on cancer in the Borough in 1966, the position is not a good one. In 1966 there were 145 deaths from cancer, being the highest figure which has yet been reached in this town. On an analysis of deaths from this disease, we find that 20 per cent of all the deaths recorded in Maidstone were in fact due to cancer, and of the cancer deaths themselves, 26 per cent were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus. Undoubtedly this finding, as regards the respiratory organs, has a direct relationship to the number of heavy cigarette smokers in the community. There is, in my opinion, not the slightest doubt now which can be entertained that there is a causal relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and the onset, in the fifties and sixties, of cancer of the lung. One would hope that the tremendous amount of propaganda which has been poured out from the national agencies and from the local authorities in the last decade, would have convinced everybody that heavy cigarette smoking is a lethal practice. It may be that there are now, at last, indications that people are taking this warning seriously, but certainly the propaganda has not made the inroads on the tobacco habit that had been hoped when this causal relationship was first discovered.

Once again the majority of cases of cancer occur in the later age groups and for this one must be thankful, but one of the alarming signs of infringement of the established pattern in this respect is that cancer

of the lung is now affecting a considerably increased number of women as compared with its incidence ten years ago. This has a relationship to the growing proportion of women in the population who are becoming heavy cigarette smokers.

One of the more pleasing aspects of this report is the record of infantile mortality for 1966. This figure is the lowest that has been reached in this Borough during all the time that Annual Reports have been published and at 9.84 per thousand live births is a remarkable record. The national figure for 1966 is in fact 19.0 per thousand, so the comparison is obvious. It is interesting too that of the 12 deaths of infants, probably three of them were unavoidable, a fact which would bring the rate even lower. This reflects very creditably on the ante-natal services operating in the area, and also the care of mother and child in the lying-in period.

There was no unusual incidence of infectious disease in 1966, although the number of cases of dysentery at 100 does relate to the pool or reservoir of infection which remains in the area and has made dysentery practically an endemic disease in this and many other parts of the country.

Once again there were no cases of diphtheria, smallpox, or poliomyelitis. This fortunate position is one to which I have referred before, and which can only be maintained through the closest supervision of the vaccination and immunisation services operating in the town.

I would commend to your attention the report on the care of the elderly which should be read in conjunction with the Handbook published this year on the services available for the elderly. This is a subject to which increasing attention is being paid, and certainly we in this Borough are doing our share towards making the twilight of life as full and interesting as possible for the senior citizens of the Borough.

The Maidstone Old People's Welfare Committee is both a representative and an enthusiastic one and has carried out during the year several projects bringing to the notice of the citizens this particular aspect of social welfare.

The Old Palace is being used both as a Workshop employing a small number of elderly people in useful and remunerative work, and also as a social centre where the opportunity is given throughout the week for old people to congregate in congenial leisure.

A substantial increase took place in 1966 in Council dwellings handed over for occupation during the year. This figure rose from 259 in 1965 to 391 in the current year. The amount of building by private enterprise also showed a marked, though not so large, increase from 329 to 369.

The number of housing units which will be needed in the future for elderly people, i.e. one-bedroomed or possibly two-bedroomed flatlets, will increase substantially and it is expected that before the end of this decade there will be approximately 8,000 people of the age of 65 years or over in the Borough, given only the present trend of natural increase.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for his account of some of the environmental services referred to in this Report, and indeed to all the Senior Officers of the Corporation who have supplied material which I have included in these pages. My thanks are also due to Dr. D.L. Pugh, the Consultant Chest Physician for the area; to Mr. R.J. Slater, the Engineer and Manager of the Maidstone Waterworks Company; to Dr. A.L. Furniss, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory; and to Dr. A. Elliott, the County Medical Officer, who has supplied me with statistics on vaccination and immunisation.

The final responsibility for decisions on Public Health work rests with the Public Health Committee and the Council and from both we have had the utmost co-operation in our work, and I am very pleased indeed to record my thanks to all Members.

As always, my gratitude is due to my secretary Miss Helen Wood, who has had the considerable task of putting together the statistics and notes which have had to be kept throughout the year and ultimately compiled to make this Report.

I have the Honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Z. H. M. Dummer
Medical Officer of Health.



VITAL STATISTICS 1966

AREA 6,194 acres

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION 65,050

SUM REPRESENTED BY A
PENNY RATE £11,950

Population - Census 1961	..	..	..	..	59,761
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966)			..	..	20,017
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£2,963,195

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
LIVE BIRTHS	..	..	667	552	1,219
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population,		crude	-		18.73
		corrected	-		19.10

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (per cent of total live births)	7.30
--	------

STILL-BIRTHS	..	..	..	15	6	21
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	16.93
Total live and still births	..	..	..	682	558	1,240

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	6	6	12
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			9.84
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			9.73
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			11.23

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births)	7.38
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births)	6.56
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live and still births)	23.38

MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion)	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	..			Nil

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
DEATHS	..	411	339	750
Death rate per 1,000 population	crude	-		11.52
	corrected	-		10.59

DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	..	..	..	11.7
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THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1966

SCARLET FEVER
36 cases

The number of cases of scarlet fever in 1966 was the same as in the previous year. Scarlet fever today is a mild disease and seldom requires hospitalisation.

WHOOPING COUGH
60 cases

There was a considerable diminution in the number of cases in 1966, having fallen from 91 in 1965. I would emphasize the importance of immunisation against this disease which can be quite a serious one in early life.

MEASLES
340 cases

The number of cases of measles fell last year from 550 in 1965. You will see from the table below that the biennial comparison is not nearly as significant now as it used to be and the incidence of measles tends to be protracted over a much longer period.

Biennial Comparison

1961 - 802
1962 - 155

1963 - 925
1964 - 620

1965 - 550
1966 - 340

DIPHTHERIA
Nil

This is the sixteenth year in succession in which there has been no case of diphtheria notified. Again I would emphasize that this position can only be maintained by immunisation in infancy and childhood and re-immunisation during school life.

SMALLPOX
Nil

No case of smallpox was suspected or notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS
Nil

This is the ninth year in succession in which no notification of poliomyelitis was received. This is also a position in which vaccination plays the most vital part, and poliomyelitis is a disease which can be virtually eradicated by maintaining a good state of protection by vaccination.

DYSENTERY
100 cases

The number of cases of dysentery in 1966 rose for the first time for three years. At no time during the year was there an epidemic as such, but notification of dysentery was maintained fairly steadily throughout the twelve months.

PNEUMONIA
2 cases

Only two cases were notified during the year, as compared with four the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS
2 cases

The number of cases remains the same at two.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA
8 cases

In 1965 there had been a sharp rise of puerperal pyrexia to 15 cases. In 1966 the number has fallen to the more reasonable figure of 8, but even at that is slightly on the high side. This is a disease notified strictly according to the provisions of a specific Regulation and the present number does not necessarily signify any degree of real seriousness in the condition.

MENINGITIS
Nil

There were no cases notified last year.

FOOD POISONING
5 cases

Five cases of food poisoning were notified in 1966, of which four were connected with a minor outbreak of Salmonella Brandenburg at a local hospital.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953

It was not found necessary to issue any Notices under the above Regulations to control the spread of infection through the handling of food.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 years & over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Scarlet fever	1	3	12	17	3	-	-	36
Whooping cough	10	12	19	16	3	-	-	60
Measles	5	66	85	166	13	4	1	340
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	15	14	32	5	5	25	100
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Food poisoning	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	5
Chicken pox	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	22	97	131	233	24	13	35	555

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In the pages which follow, detailed figures are given of the response to vaccination and immunisation as carried out during 1966.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

By the end of 1966, 26,708 people, including children had completed a course of three injections or oral administration against poliomyelitis.

As you will have read in the previous pages, this is the ninth year during which Maidstone has been free of this terrible disease. Only ten years ago, Maidstone was struck, as you are well aware, with one of the most serious outbreaks of poliomyelitis ever recorded in this country. I recently came across a cutting of a 'Stop Press' from an edition of the "Kent Messenger" published in the Autumn of 1957. The headline was "No Polio in Maidstone for 10 Days". What a relief this news must have been to the people of Maidstone at the time. There is hardly any place in the land which should respond better than this to the appeal to maintain the immunity against poliomyelitis.

We should be able to stand, in 1967, just a little bit of healthy anxiety about the polio position, and having pondered the question, ensure that we use the effective remedy to set our minds at rest. If we can keep up the figures which are shown on the opposite page, then we shall have taken a great step forward in maintaining this freedom from infection.

Vaccination can be arranged through the School Health Service, through Clinics or through the General Practitioner Service, and as I have said before, forms the surest basis of protection that one can have. I would urge all parents to ensure that their children have the maximum protection against this disease.

Combined Immunisation

The table opposite on combined immunisation is as pleasing this year as it was last. The level of immunisation is very well maintained in this area and both in the field of primary and reinforcing doses there has in fact been a slight rise in the numbers involved.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Year	Primary	Reinforcing
1966	216	-
1965	765	-
1964	107	-
1963	44	-
1962	27	109
1961 - 1959	34	562
1958 - 1950	8	19
TOTALS	1,201	690

Combined Immunisation

Year of Birth	Primary		Reinforcing	
	Triple	Diph/Tet	Triple	Diph/Tet
1966	410	6	-	-
1965	549	12	51	14
1964	53	6	366	143
1963	16	1	152	29
1962	8	-	35	93
1961 - 1959	12	24	209	425
1958 - 1950	-	-	11	17
TOTALS	1,048	49	824	721

Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION 1 YEAR	RE-VACCINATION SCHOOL AGE BUT UNDER 8 YEARS
767	2

The numbers involved in smallpox vaccination are in conformity with the County Council's proposals approved as from 1st January 1963, and the only information I have available is as given above.

This leaves a wide gap of information as far as re-vaccinations are concerned, as so many of those cases are undertaken for purely social reasons such as travelling abroad and the common sense protection against this disease in countries where the possibility of infection is relatively high.

The common sense involved in keeping up a vaccination state is emphasised by the fact that very often foreign countries impose Regulations at a moment's notice on would-be travellers, and this involves a great deal of inconvenience to everyone. This could so easily be avoided by ensuring that International Certificates of Vaccination are maintained in a valid state.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

During the year 450 medical examinations were carried out on members of the Corporation staff for purposes of employment, admission to the Superannuation Scheme, or review of special cases.

The Medical Officer of Health examines all new entrants to the employment of the Corporation, irrespective of the type of job involved and this includes part-time employees.

TUBERCULOSIS1966 Statistics

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 74	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	15	5	1	-	5	1	-	-

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC AND THE
VOLUNTARY TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

I am indebted to Dr. D.L. Pugh, the Consultant Chest Physician, for the following account of the work of the Chest Clinic and the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The following figures refer to the combined areas of Maidstone Borough, Maidstone, Malling and Hollingbourn Rural Districts.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of contacts, seen during 1966, of newly notified cases of tuberculosis .. | 164 |
| 2. | Number of contacts, seen during 1966, of cases notified prior to 1966 | 608 |
| 3. | Number of contacts in 1. found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis | - |
| 4. | Number of contacts in 2. found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis | - |

The Voluntary Care Committee

This committee continues to care for patients with tuberculosis and non-tuberculous diseases of the chest and their families. In this exercise of concern, the committee receives valuable co-operation from other voluntary organisations, while the Central Charities Register prevents overlapping. Since the removal of Health Visitors from actual duty in the clinic, a policy justified in view of the shortage of these valuable officers and the allocation of costs in the present financial stringency, the ability to find cases for presentation to the committee becomes more difficult and it may be that the Chest Service of the future will require a member of the "almoner" staff to care for the patients and families in need. A nationalised service cannot legislate for all contingencies and even in a Welfare State the necessity of voluntary care continues to exist.

The Work of the Chest Clinic

The following table gives a general survey of the work of the clinic.

<u>Date</u>	<u>X-ray Attendances</u>	<u>New Patients</u>	<u>New & Old Attendances</u>	<u>Clinic Sessions</u>	<u>Number on T.B. Register</u>
31.12.53	8,826	2,000	7,049	250	1,222
31.12.57	9,973	3,125	7,077	267	1,190
31.12.61	9,966	4,275	8,357	244	1,077
31.12.64	7,976	3,581	7,383	249	1,006
31.12.66	6,913	2,315	4,214	252	850

Tuberculosis

The total number of patients on the Tuberculosis Notification Register for the Borough of Maidstone on 31st December 1966 was 324, and this figure with those for the three rural districts gives a total of 873 for the Central Kent Area. During the year the number of patients recovered was 88 and the number of new cases diagnosed was 42. Cases "transferred-out" from the area amounted to 26 and 24 were "transferred-in". The number of patients who died was 26. These figures suggest that the progress in the management of tuberculosis continues, but withal, "with measured tread and slow". This is not the time for a lowering of the defences or of limiting the intensity of the attack. No home is safe until all homes are safe.

The examination of contacts to tuberculosis has been maintained and 608 such patients were seen. Of these 181 were given B.C.G. vaccination being negative reactors to the tuberculin test. 27 "contacts" who gave a strongly positive reaction were given chemoprophylaxis as already explained in the report for 1962. 356 pupils in the School-leaver B.C.G. Scheme found to be tuberculin positive reactors were called to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray examination of the chest, their names being received from the Principal School Medical Officer.

The Mass Radiography Unit under the direction of Dr. G.I. Rees-Jones continues to "search out" hitherto unknown disease and the Central Kent Area will be visited again in 1967.

Non-tuberculous Diseases of the Chest

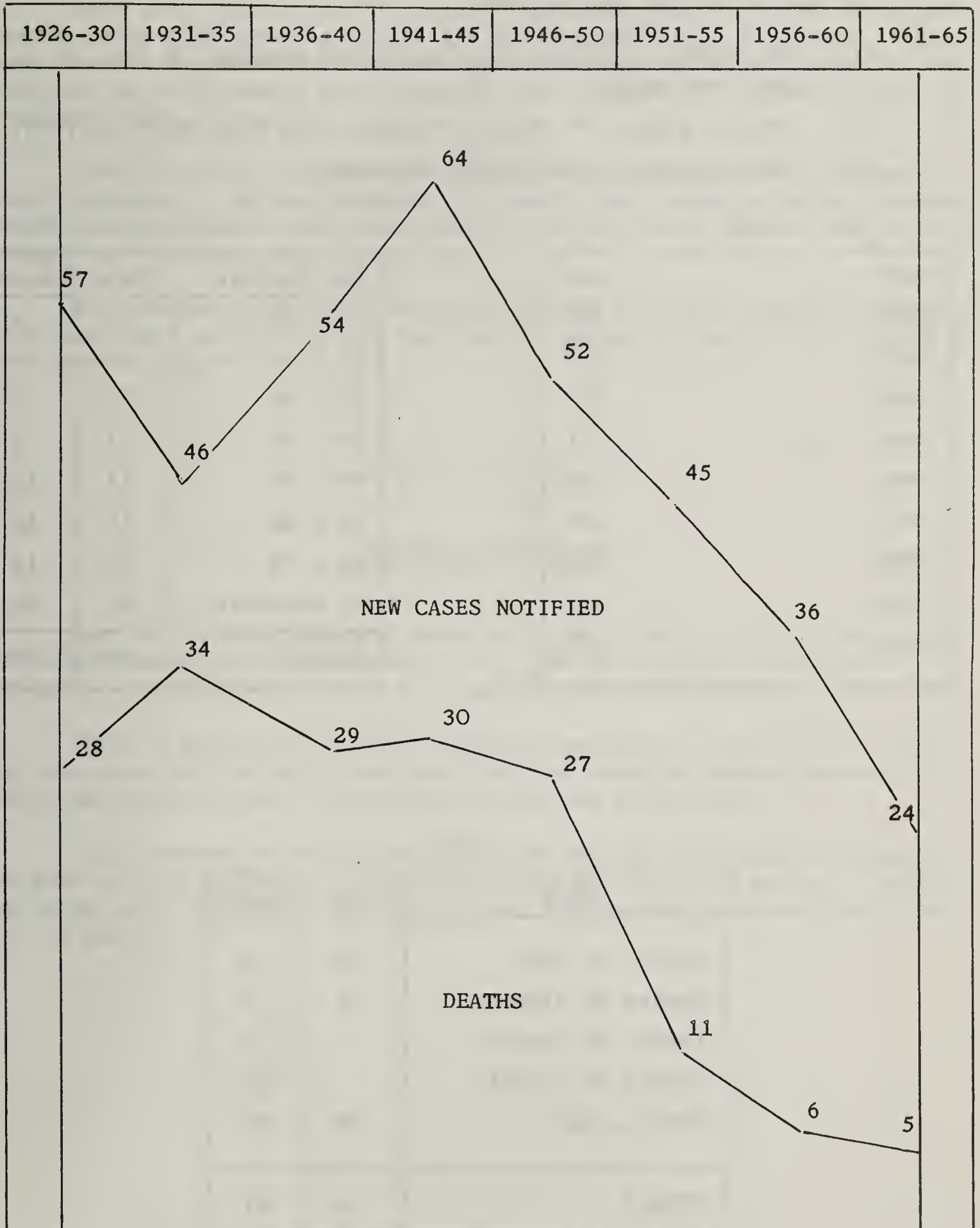
The following data refer to the varied conditions other than tuberculosis requiring diagnosis, treatment and care, the figures referring to one attendance only during the year though most patients attended more than once.

Diseases of the lungs - due to infection	103
- due to other conditions	50
Bronchitis	336
Chronic Bronchitis	220
Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema	181
Bronchitis and Asthma	74
Asthma	79
Bronchiectasis	52
Glandular Disorders	9
Cardio-vascular lesions	93
Miscellaneous conditions	165
No abnormality found	116
Malignant Disease ("Cancer") - New cases	43
Old cases	27

Cancer of the lung, chronic bronchitis, asthma and cardio-vascular disorders continue to give cause for concern. 70 cases of malignant disease were found and of these 43 were new to the clinic. 20 patients died of lung cancer during the year. In the past two years diseases due to fungi, the Farmer's lung group, and due to allergy to bird proteins, the Bird fancier's group have been found. The latter provide a field for fruitful research and the clinic is co-operating with other clinics in the South-East Metropolitan Region and with the Medical Research Council in an assay of the size of the problem.

Two senior Chest Physicians one from Pakistan and one from India, have each spent two weeks in this area based on the Chest Clinic. They have seen and studied our methods in the clinic, in Preston Hall Hospital, in the Borough and County Health Departments, and have visited the Mass Radiography Unit. They have been assisted in their visits to this country by the Commonwealth Scholarships of the Chest and Heart Association and state they are returning to their own work with new ideas for the control of the chest conditions in their respective countries, where tuberculosis and its management are still at the stage obtained by this country fifteen years ago.

Tuberculosis is not yet defeated in the developed countries though the prospects are good. The non-tuberculous diseases of the chest continue to provide an ever increasing problem in medical and economic management. Thus, there continues to be a place for a Chest Service which is specially adapted by virtue of experience to seek out and care for its group of sick persons who are to be rescued from the tragedy of economic distress resulting from crippling respiratory disease.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSISQuinquennial Deaths and New Cases Notified.

CANCER

The tables set out below show:

- (1) The number of deaths from malignant disease for the past ten years;
- (2) The age groups of deaths recorded from this cause in 1966;
- (3) The distribution according to sites.

(1)

1957	..	..	111
1958	..	..	109
1959	..	..	110
1960	..	..	123
1961	..	..	113
1962	..	..	123
1963	..	..	108
1964	..	..	121
1965	..	..	126
1966	..	..	145

(2)

Age Periods	Male	Female
0 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 34	2	-
35 - 44	1	1
45 - 54	11	12
55 - 64	15	15
65 - 74	27	18
75 and over	22	21
TOTALS	78	67

(3)

Site	Male	Female
Cancer of lung	30	8
Cancer of stomach	4	8
Cancer of uterus		6
Cancer of breast		13
Other sites	44	32
TOTALS	78	67

CANCER (continued)

This year again a new high level has been reached in the total of people dying from cancer, and at 145 is 19 higher than last year. The only hopeful aspect of the figures given is that as far as cancer of the lung and of the stomach are concerned, the figures for both decreased on the male side.

Unfortunately the incidence of both rose sharply as far as females were concerned. We are probably now seeing the result of wider smoking habits amongst women, and the future as far as cancer of the lung is concerned on the female side is not good.

The general pattern of the distribution of cancer remains relatively the same, that is that by far the largest number of cases is occurring at the extreme end of life.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

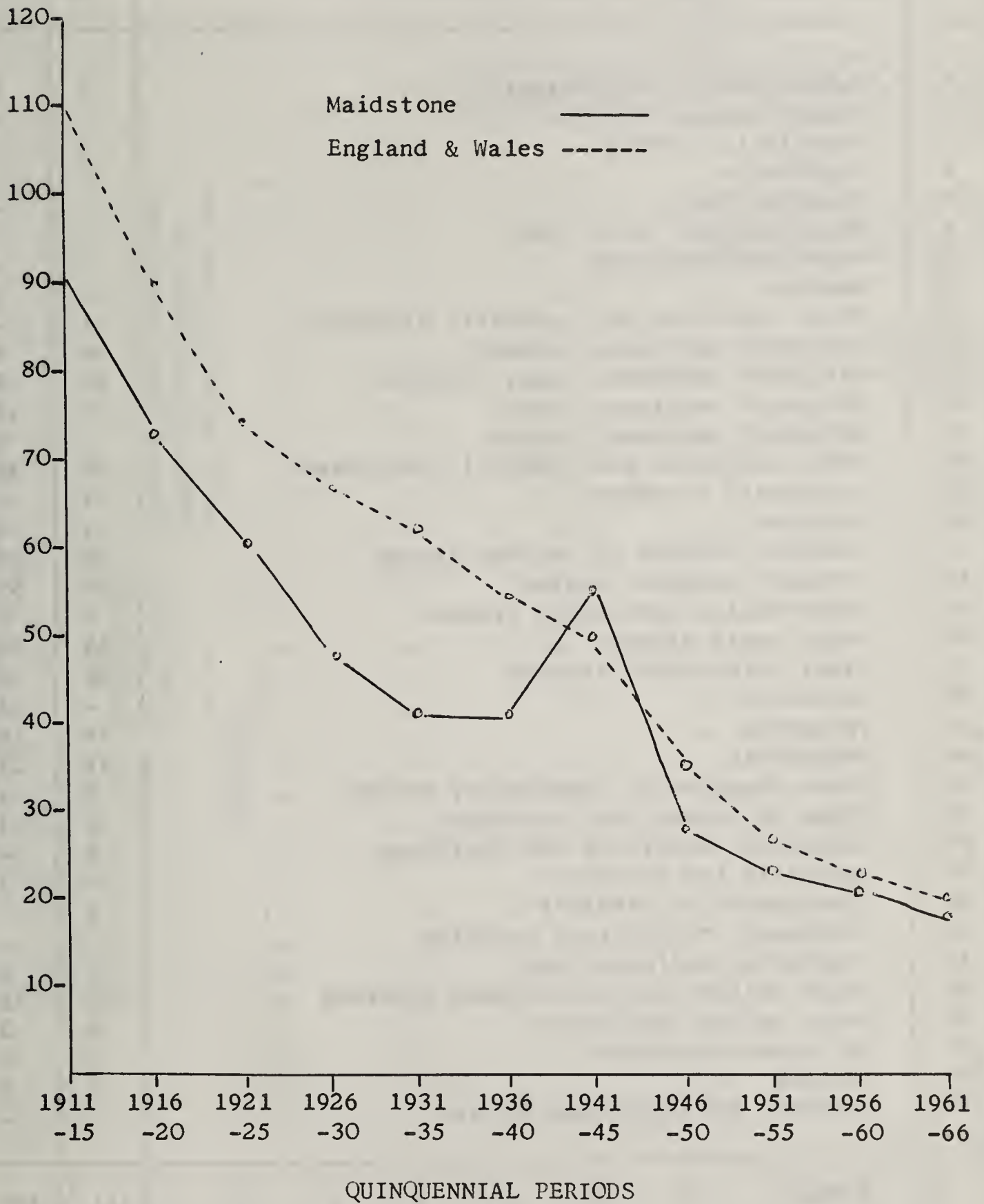
One of the more pleasing aspects of this report is that the number of infant deaths fell this year to 12, from 19 in 1965, giving an infantile mortality rate of 9.84 compared with the national rate of 19.0.

This is by far the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded in Maidstone and you will also see from the detailed table overleaf that there were perhaps three cases where death was unavoidable.

This remarkable result was achieved only by the highest standard of ante-natal care and of attention during the lying-in period. This reflects great credit on the obstetrical and nursing services operating in the area.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

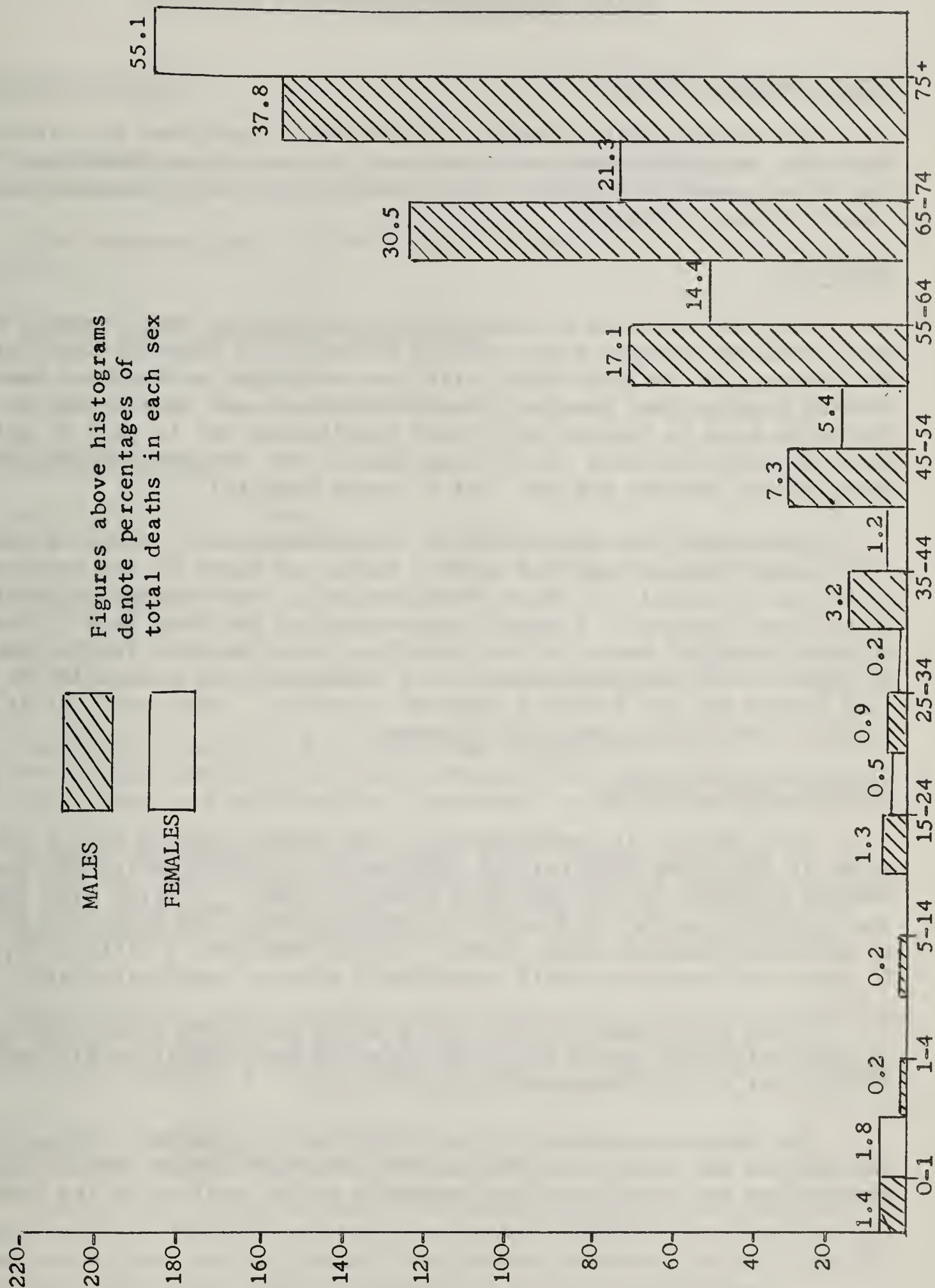
	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under 1 year
All causes: certified uncertified	8 -	- -	- -	1 -	9 -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	12 -
Birth injury	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Circulatory collapse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Encephalocoele	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Toxaemia	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	8	-	-	1	9	1	1	-	1	12

INFANTILE MORTALITYRates per 1,000 Live Births

CAUSES OF DEATH

	CONDITION	M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	3	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	30	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	44	32
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaema	4	-
16.	Diabetes	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	50	59
18.	Coronary disease, angina	87	55
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	7	2
20.	Other heart disease	38	53
21.	Other circulatory disease	12	19
22.	Influenza	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	14	16
24.	Bronchitis	41	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	3	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	3	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	35	31
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	8	3
34.	All other accidents	7	7
35.	Suicide	6	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	-	-
	TOTALS	411	339

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1966



HEALTH SERVICES OPERATING IN THE AREA

School Health Service

The School Health Service, with school inspections and clinics, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the Domiciliary Midwifery Service are administered by the Kent County Council, and are controlled by the County Medical Officer.

Hospitals

The hospitals are administered by the Central Kent Hospital Management Committee and the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The services of the consultant staff are available at the West Kent General Hospital and the Kent County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital. Available also is Preston Hall Chest Hospital and use is made by patients from the Maidstone area of the hospitals in the Tunbridge Wells area, particularly Pembury and the Kent & Sussex Hospital.

Additional beds are in use at Linton Hospital. There is now no infectious diseases hospital in this area, and cases in the meantime have to be sent primarily to Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, which entails a fairly long journey. Although representation has been made to the Regional Hospital Board on this question, there is very little likelihood of improved facilities for infectious diseases being available for this area before the new district hospital is built. This will, it is hoped include a wing for infectious diseases.

Domestic Help Service

This service is administered by the County Council and is of great value in providing care for the aged and disabled patients, and thus relieving pressure on the available hospital beds. I often find that by the judicious use of this service, elderly people are given the advantage of essential domestic help, thereby tiding them over a difficulty, which in other circumstances would undoubtedly require hospitalisation.

It is surprising to find such a large number of elderly people with no near relatives, and often, I am sorry to say, relatives are unwilling to help out at this dependent stage of life.

The services rendered by the Maidstone Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society, and the Citizens' Advice Bureau, are greatly appreciated and contribute very markedly to the welfare of the townspeople.

CARE OF THE ELDERLYThe Wardens Service

I am indebted to Mr. W.R. Thwaites, the Housing Manager, for the following report on the administration of the Warden Service.

"The undermentioned are the present Wardens for the Care of the Elderly:-

Shepway, Mote and Mangravet Estates

Mr. & Mrs. F.A. Moyes,
37 Nottingham Avenue, Maidstone. (Telephone: Maidstone 51289)

Park Wood Estate

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Toman,
135 Bicknor Road, Maidstone. (Telephone: Maidstone 56588)

Ringlestone Estate

Mrs. D. V. Ingram,
1 Sheridan Close, Maidstone. (Telephone: Maidstone 55886)

"During the year Mrs. R.M. Schofield (Ringlestone) and Mr. & Mrs. I.O.R. Jones (Park Wood) resigned from their appointments. Mr. & Mrs. Toman were appointed as successors to Mr. & Mrs. Jones.

"Despite the changes in the Warden staff, periodic visits to the elderly and the liaison with the various statutory and voluntary organisations were maintained during the year and the "Wardens Service" is still most successful and appreciated by the elderly on the various estates.

Gifts from voluntary organisations are still received periodically and the pupils of Senacre School also maintain their interest in the elderly on the Shepway and Park Wood Estates, particularly at Christmas.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

During 1966 it was necessary to obtain Magistrate's Orders in respect of three elderly people who required institutional care on the grounds that they were suffering from chronic disease; were living in insanitary conditions; and were unable to care for themselves.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Maidstone Waterworks Company supplies the Borough of Maidstone and parts of the surrounding rural districts. The demand for water, both for domestic and commercial use is steadily increasing.

SIZES AND LENGTHS OF MAINS LAID WITHIN THE
BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE DURING 1966

Location	Size of Main								Purpose
	3"	4"	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	12"	
Quarry Hill, Queens Road		182			103		890		Housing
Malling Terrace									Trunk Main
Sutton Road									Trunk Main
James Street	80								Borough Housing
Queens Road Estate	207	115							Housing
Somerfield Road	21								Housing
St. Andrew's Close	113								Housing
Police H.Q.		560							Police Housing
Allington Castle Est.	14	426	400						Housing
Beverley Estate	96								Housing
274/6 Tonbridge Road	65								Housing
Roseholme Estate	74	76							Housing
Vinters Park Estate	210	193	40						Housing
George Street/ Brunswick Street		160							District improvement
Hartnup Street		345	349						District Improvement
St. Michael's Road area		228	247						District Improvement
Mill Walk, Barming	44								District Improvement
Padsole Lane	133								Road Improvement
Pudding Lane								278	Trunk Main
Ringlestone Estate	162								Borough Housing
Huntsman's Lane		37							Road Improvement
College Avenue	76								Housing
Chancery Lane	32								Road Improvement
Wheeler Street	14								Borough Housing
Woodcut, Sandling Road	364								District Improvement
Ash Grove		22							Diversion
Downs View Road	35								Waste Meter & Improvement
TOTALS (yards)	1740	2344	1036	-	103	-	890	278	

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of the water are carried out regularly, some by the Company's own Analyst, and some by the Public Health Laboratory. The results of examinations of the public supply are consistently satisfactory, showing the water to be of a high standard.

The following table shows a typical result of the chemical analyses of water during the year.

	Boarley Springs	Cossington No.3 Spring	Forstal Borehole	Farleigh Springs	Cossington Springs (1 & 2)	Boxley Well	Hockers Lane Borehole
Total solid residue	420	321	551	547	305	302	316
Chlorine	25.5	21.0	45.5	37.0	22.5	20.5	31.5
Nitrogen (nitrites)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nitrogen (nitrates)	12.6	4.2	4.2	16.4	8.2	2.05	6.15
Ammonia saline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonia albuminoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxygen absorbed ($\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 27°C)	0.15	0.25	0.1	0.25	0.25	0.45	0.05
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.45	0.45	0.2	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.25
Total hardness (as calcium carbonate)	308	264	412	380	238	250	212

WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

Bacteriological examinations have been made of both raw and treated water and the totals shown include those samples taken as a routine measure from the Company's mains, and also those taken as a result of day to day investigations.

In the course of main laying operations by Maidstone Waterworks Company, 34 samples were taken, of which 31 were satisfactory. The 3 unsatisfactory samples were followed by re-chlorination of the mains and satisfactory results were obtained before the mains were put into commission.

Regular sampling is undertaken at the Public Swimming Baths and the 44 samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw Water	58	3	61
Treated Water	231	6	237
TOTALS	289	9	298

The water supply in Maidstone is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and the natural fluoride is 0.08 parts per million.

There are now no houses served by standpipes or private water supplies and therefore the whole population, 65,050 is served by the statutory supply undertaking.

SEWERAGE

The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year in extensions to the soil and surface water sewers.

Location	Surface Water Sewer (lin.yds.)	Soil Sewer (lin.yds.)
Allington Farm Estate	-	200
Farleigh Lane	385	-
High Street	-	38
		50*
London Road	80	-
Plains Avenue	-	140
Queen's Road	380	-
Ringlestone Estate - Calder Rd.	120	-
Senacre Wood	1,930	1,530
TOTALS	2,895	1,958

* Rising main connected to a submersible pumping station.

FOOD HYGIENE

1. NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH 581

	<u>Class</u>					<u>Number</u>
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	43
Hotels ..	..	..	..	..	..	11
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	17
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	78
<u>Food Shops</u>						
Butchers ..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Fruit and Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	114
Bakers ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	14
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	15
Grocers and Provision Merchants	..	..	..	..	..	146
Tobacconists and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	46
Mobile Shops	..	..	..	..	..	12
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	19

Where more than one food business is carried on in any premises only those businesses which form a substantial proportion of the trade on the premises are classified above.

2. FOOD PREMISES BY TYPE REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955, LOCAL BYELAWS AND THE MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959.

Ice-cream manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
Ice-cream sellers	..	..	..	..	207
Preserved foods manufacturers	..	..	..	..	23
Margarine, Margarine-cheese and Milk-blended Butter (wholesale dealers)	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial Cream dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies ..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk Distributors (Sterilised Milk - 61)	..	..	..	..	95

3. NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES .. 420

FOOD AND DRUGS

During 1966 the following samples of Food and Drugs were taken for analysis and the results are recorded below.

Article	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine.
Milk	100	78
School milk	68	68
Milk for M.A.F.F.	247	245
Sterilised milk	10	10
Soup powder	1	1
Cream doughnuts	2	2
Biscuits	1	1
Cakes	1	0
Groundnut oil	1	1
Glace cherries and angelica	2	2
Stoned dates and currants	2	2
Marzipan	1	1
Mixed peel	1	1
Crystallised ginger	1	1
Dessicated coconut	1	1
Cake mix and vanilla essence	2	2
Self-raising flour and plain flour	2	2
Milk powder	1	1
Fruit drinks and milk shake syrup	6	6
Ice lolly mix	1	1
Double cream	1	1
Peas - canned	1	1
Beans - canned	1	1
Butter and cheese	2	2
Cheese and celery spread	1	1
Chocolate spread	1	1
Honey and jam	2	2
Custard powder and cornflour	2	2
Pork sausages	7	6
Beef sausages	5	5
Minced beef	1	1
Ice-cream	5	5
Drugs	12	12
Vinegar	1	1
Sweets and chewing gum	6	6
Chutney	1	1
Fish paste	1	1
	501	475

FOOD AND DRUGS (Continued)

During 1966 foods of various descriptions, in the following quantities, were found to be unfit for human consumption. This unfit food, which in every case was surrendered, included the following:-

		tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat, tinned	..		12	-	12
Bacon, ham	..	1	5	2	1
Sausages	..				3
Fats	..		1	-	7
Cheese	..			1	-
Jam and marmalade ..	..			3	7
Sugar	..				2
Dried fruit	..			2	14
Salt	..				9
Fish, fresh	..	..	..	..	2 stones
Fish, tinned	..	..	..	..	171 tins
Fruit, tinned	..	..	..	..	943 tins
Fruit juices, tinned ..	..	..	..	..	43 tins
Vegetables, tinned ..	..	..	..	..	1,143 tins
Tomatoes, tinned ..	..	..	..	..	300 tins
Baked beans	..	..	..	..	108 tins
Frozen foods, packets ..	..	..	..	..	3,725 packets
Milk, tinned	..	..	..	..	124 tins
Cream, tinned	..	..	..	..	34 tins
Rice, tinned	..	..	..	..	79 tins
Pies	..	..	..	..	81 tins
Pickles, jars	..	..	..	..	8 jars
Soups, tinned	..	..	..	..	249 tins
Nuts, packets	..	..	..	..	10 packets
Beverages, tinned ..	..	..	..	..	11 tins
Paste, jars	..	..	..	..	123 jars
Sauces, jars	..	..	..	..	27 jars
Jellies, packets ..	..	..	..	..	105 packets
Cakes	..	..	..	..	31
Cereals, packets ..	..	..	..	..	87 packets
Syrup, tinned	..	..	..	..	6 tins
Spaghetti, tinned ..	..	..	..	..	27 tins
Biscuits, packets ..	..	..	..	..	148 packets
Coffee, tinned	..	..	..	..	2 tins
Tea, packets	..	..	..	..	12 packets
Mixed peel and cherries, cartons ..	..	..	..	..	65 cartons
Custard powder, packets ..	..	..	..	..	9 packets
Yogurt, ...	..	..	..	..	24 cartons
Cake mixes, packets ..	..	..	..	..	9 packets
Baby foods, tinned ..	..	..	..	..	22 tins

FOOD AND FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspection of food premises was maintained throughout the year.

Two food traders in Maidstone Market were prosecuted under Regulation 9(e) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, for smoking whilst handling fruit. One was fined £3.0.0. with £2.0.0. costs and the other was fined £10.0.0.

A baker was fined £10.0.0. with £11.0.0. costs for selling a fruit and malt loaf which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The loaf was mouldy.

A restaurant owner was fined £5.0.0. with £2.0.0. costs for selling a cheeseburger which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The cheeseburger was mouldy.

A farmer was prosecuted under the Milk and Dairies (Channel Island and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956 for selling Channel Island milk which was deficient in fat and under Section 32(3) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling Channel Island milk containing added water. The farmer was given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay costs of £7.7.0d.

A cannery was fined £20.0.0. with £6.6.0. costs for supplying a can of buttered beans which contained a wing nut and part of a metal bolt contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

MEAT INSPECTION: The number of carcasses inspected and the amount condemned in 1966 are as follows:-

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed) Number inspected)	-	-	-	-	205	-
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	54	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	26.3	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.98	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICSI. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,042
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	6,065
(2)(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-section (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	-
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	53
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	41

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	23
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III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEARA. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -

(a) by owners	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	-

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	116
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice -	
(a)	by owners	-
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	-

C. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	25
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(4)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

IV. HOUSING ACT, 1936 - PART 4 - OVERCROWDING

(a)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(b)(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	5
(c)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	-

V. RENT ACT, 1957

(1)	Certificates applied for	1
(2)	Visits made	1
(3)	Undertakings accepted	-
(4)	Certificates of Disrepair granted	1
(5)	Applications not accepted	-

COUNCIL HOUSING STATISTICS

(a)	Number of new properties handed over during the year	391
(b)	Number of existing properties available for reletting	197
(c)	Families rehoused (including the number from condemned property)	588
(d)	Number of Slum Clearance cases included in (c)	88
(e)	Number of transfers	388
(f)	Number of mutual exchanges between tenants ..	59
(g)	Housing applications at end of year ..	1,846
(h)	Number of families rehoused on condition that the Child Help Service was put into operation ..	11

NEW BUILDING

Ward	Bungalows	Flats	Maisonettes	Houses	Total
North Ward	-	-	18	5	23
Park Wood Ward	36	-	12	247	295
Heath Ward	-	56	-	17	73
TOTALS	36	56	30	269	391

In addition 369 dwellings were built during the year by private enterprise, consisting of 327 houses and 42 flats.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Bakehouse inspections	..	..	..	..	16
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided	..	..	..	..	-
Cooking stoves renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	..	..	..	..	173
Common Lodging House inspections	..	..	..	..	4
Coppers repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Drains choked and cleansed by flushing staff	..	..	..	..	224
Drains, reconstructed	..	..	..	..	8
Drains, inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	5
Drains, stoneware pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	66
Drains, iron pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	-
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	5
Factory, workplaces and outworkers premises	..	..	..	..	314
Grates renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Houses, floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Houses, chuting or guttering repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	3
Houses, roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	8
Houses, rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered	..	..	..	..	8
Houses, walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method	..	..	..	..	9
Inquiries into cases of infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	82
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise	..	..	..	..	4,967
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	301
Miscellaneous defects remedied	..	..	..	..	12
Public Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	99
Restaurants and Cafes inspected	..	..	..	..	109
Schools inspected	..	..	..	..	2
Sinks or other wastepipes removed, disconnected or trapped	..	..	..	..	-
Sinks, new channels provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
W.C.'s walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	1
W.C.'s, new pans, traps and seats provided	..	..	..	..	1
Window frames repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Verminous rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	-
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses	..	..	..	..	-
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	36
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	-

(1) INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES - including inspections made by
Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	284	1	-
Factories without Mechanical Power ..	7	-	-
Other Premises	15	-	-
Total	306	1	-

(2) DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Factories Acts, 1937 and the Public Health Act 1936.				
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Want of ventilation	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage floors	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defects	1	-	1	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Offences under the Factories Act, 1937:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54)	-	-	-	-
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	-

FACTORIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966 FOR THE BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	33	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	277	284	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	19	15	-	-
Total	329	306	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector (4)	By H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning						
) and						
) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains & nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	5	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork - Cont'd.

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (2)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Artificial flowers	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	-	-	-	-	-

VERMINOUS DWELLINGS

During the year 1966, the following work in the eradication of bugs and other vermin was carried out.

(a)	Council houses found to be infested	..	22
(b)	Other houses found to be infested	..	13

Council Houses disinfested:-

(a)	By gassing	..	..	..	..	-
(b)	By psraying and the burning of insecticides					22

Other houses disinfested:-

(a)	By gassing	..	..	..	..	-
(b)	By spraying and the burning of insecticides					13

Verminous households fumigated before removal to a Council House, or during transfer to another Council House: -

Council Houses inspected and found clean	..	570
Other houses inspected and found clean ..	..	340

PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS

Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	1
Dairies	..	..	..	2

Common Lodging Houses

During the year four inspections were made of 77 Upper Stone Street, which is now the only registered common lodging house in the town.

AIR POLLUTION

The period covered by this section of the report is from April 1965 to March 1966.

The measurement of air pollution in the Borough continued unchanged at the recording stations at Barming Reservoir, Tonbridge Road; Rootes Garage, Mill Street; and the Sports Pavilion, Penenden Heath.

In the latter half of the year, the expected report of the National Survey of Air Pollution not having materialised in May, the Public Health Committee again considered the desirability of taking positive steps to reduce the level of smoke pollution but no decision had been taken by the end of the year.

The undissolved solids measured during the year were reduced in the winter months but not in the summer. The reduction in smoke pollution, which had been noted in the previous year, continued at all stations throughout the winter. There were also substantial reductions of sulphur dioxide at all stations in winter except at Barming at weekends. Sulphur dioxide increased, however, at weekends at all stations in the summer.

The following tables show for each station in winter and summer the undissolved and total solids, the daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide, and the distribution of wind and rainfall. The importance of these figures lies not so much in their absolute values as in their variations, both in the short and long terms.

Undissolved Matter

The average monthly total deposits of undissolved solids per square mile at each of the Maidstone stations in 1965/66 was as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Barming	4.09 tons	4.92 tons
Town Centre	8.10 tons	8.30 tons
Penenden Heath	4.56 tons	5.30 tons

AIR POLLUTION (Continued)Sulphur Dioxide

The seasonal average concentrations (in microgrammes/cubic metre) of sulphur dioxide at each of the stations in 1965/66 were as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	87	78	108	65
Town Centre	133	74	123	76
Penenden Heath	90	47	93	57

Table of five months' Averages
Microgrammes/cubic metre

	<u>Summer</u>				<u>Winter</u>			
	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1964/65</u>		<u>1965/66</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	100	47	106	69	142	59	102	77
Town Centre	120	51	124	79	169	91	136	73
Penenden Heath	90	36	95	58	119	65	89	46
Averages	103	45	108	69	143	72	109	65

Smoke

The average daily concentration of smoke (microgrammes/cubic metre) at each of the stations in 1965/66 was as follows:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	65	53	18	16
Town Centre	59	46	10	7
Penenden Heath	48	38	16	12

AIR POLLUTION (Continued)DEPOSITSUndissolved Solids (U/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)Total Solids (T/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)

	Barming		Town Centre		Penenden Heath	
	U/S	T/S	U/S	T/S	U/S	T/S
<u>Summer</u>						
April	5.54	10.12	9.34	16.37	4.84	10.12
May	3.71	8.65	6.37	10.91	5.86	9.74
June	5.47	10.97	10.50	17.36	5.73	12.89
July	4.31	7.89	6.73	12.47	4.21	8.82
August	6.03	10.77	8.48	12.36	7.06	11.73
September	4.44	12.49	8.38	24.82	4.11	15.45
<u>Averages</u>	4.92	10.15	8.30	15.72	5.30	11.46
<u>Winter</u>						
October	3.42	5.77	3.91	9.41	2.09	4.97
November	3.91	8.52	8.02	16.21	3.25	6.63
December	3.35	10.41	11.07	18.23	7.09	14.35
January	4.57	9.77	7.92	14.28	5.54	10.38
February	3.64	15.44	7.44	17.38	3.81	10.94
March	5.63	10.21	10.21	15.91	5.60	10.04
<u>Averages</u>	4.09	10.02	8.10	15.24	4.56	9.55

SMOKE (microgrammes/cu.metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
<u>Summer</u>									
April	116	35	8	80	32	4	101	29	8
May	26	10	4	19	9	2	18	9	2
June	25	9	0	13	2	0	29	12	2
July	22	10	6	7	3	1	15	7	1
August	36	15	6	11	5	2	38	15	3
September	46	24	10	7	2	0	57	19	5
<u>Average</u>		17			9			15	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	169	58	13	20	10	3	147	48	12
November	133	66	7	186	58	33	131	46	1
December	235	67	11	330	75	7	279	61	7
January	181	83	20	189	82	27	158	47	11
February	138	48	13	108	44	11	84	27	8
March	108	48	8	139	64	15	115	45	7
<u>Average</u>		62			56			46	

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (microgrammes/cu.metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
<u>Summer</u>									
April	271	102	27	246	100	42	158	75	41
May	141	94	38	176	98	54	99	51	7
June	203	95	38	213	102	51	167	58	7
July	200	87	30	248	105	32	160	90	33
August	218	113	60	272	121	26	188	114	63
September	206	104	50	280	132	63	203	108	40
<u>Average</u>		99			110			83	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	298	107	44	378	107	41	214	83	33
November	346	125	40	588	153	62	279	98	20
December	488	123	40	387	124	59	490	115	43
January	267	116	18	306	140	22	206	81	22
February	155	50	6	251	68	7	84	31	6
March	200	74	7	455	121	20	241	67	14
<u>Average</u>		99			119			79	

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

IN THE YEAR, 1966

Area	Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
		All causes	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Live Births	Related Births
England and Wales	17.7	11.7	0.04	0.56	1.68	19.0	15.4
Hollingbourn R.D.	21.09	9.65	0.10	0.37	1.16	11.04	10.92
Maidstone R.D.	22.78	8.94	0.03	0.43	1.85	11.23	18.38
Malling R.D.	22.96	10.64	0.08	0.38	0.93	11.79	17.38
Maidstone Borough	19.10	10.59	0.09	0.58	1.64	9.84	16.93
County of Kent	18.02	10.94	0.04	0.61	1.72	16.23	14.05

GENERAL SUMMARY

Population (estimated mid-year 1966)	..	..	..	65,050
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	..	..	..	8,472
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1966) according to Rate Books	..	..	..	20,017
Average number of persons per house (1921)	..	..	..	4.6
Average number of persons per house (1966)	..	..	..	3.2
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	6,194
Density (persons per acre)	..	..	..	10.50
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	19.10
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	10.59
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	0.09
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	2.22
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	9.84
LIVE BIRTHS: Males - 667 Females - 552	..	..	..	1,219
DEATHS: Males - 385 Females - 339	..	..	..	750
Excess of Births over Deaths	..	..	..	469

I N D E X

Acknowledgements	..	4	Measles..	..	..	6	
Air Pollution	..	..	44-48	Meat Inspection	..	..	33
Analyses: Water Supplies		26	Medical Examinations	..	..	11	
Mortality Rates		49	Meningitis	..	..	7	
Area	..	..	5	National Assistance Acts	..	24	
Birth Rates	..	..	5,49	Notifiable Diseases	..	6-8	
Byelaw Control	..	..	43	Overcrowding	..	..	35
Cancer	..	..	17-18,49	Pneumonia	..	..	7
Chest Clinic	..	..	13-15	Poliomyelitis	..	6,9-10	
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	43	Population	..	..	5
Death Rates	..	..	5,21-22,49	Prematurity	..	..	19
Defective dwellings	..	..	34-35	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953		7	
Diphtheria	..	..	6,10	Puerperal pyrexia	..	7	
Domestic Help Service	..	..	23	Quinquennial reviews	..	16,20	
Dysentery	..	..	7	Scarlet fever	..	..	6
Elderly, Care of	..	..	24	School Health Service	..	23	
Erysipelas	..	..	7	Sewerage	..	..	28
Factories	..	..	38-42	Smallpox	..	..	6,11
Food and Food Hygiene	..	..	29-33	Staff	..	..	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	7	Still-births	..	..	5,49
General Summary	..	..	50	Swimming Baths	..	..	27
Health Committee			Title page	Tuberculosis	..	12-16,49	
Hospitals	..	..	23	Tuberculosis Care Committee	13-15		
Housing	..	..	34-36	Vaccination	..	..	9-11
Immunisation	..	..	9-11	Verminous dwellings	..	..	43
Infantile Mortality			5,18-20,49	Vital Statistics	..	..	5
Infectious diseases	..	..	6-8	Wardens Service	..	..	24
Inspections	..	..	37	Water Supplies	..	..	25-27
Kent County Council	..	..	23	Whooping cough	..	..	6
Maidstone Waterworks Company			25				

1911

Account	Debit	Credit
Jan 1 Balance		100.00
Jan 2 Cash	50.00	
Jan 3 Cash	25.00	
Jan 4 Cash	10.00	
Jan 5 Cash	75.00	
Jan 6 Cash	30.00	
Jan 7 Cash	15.00	
Jan 8 Cash	40.00	
Jan 9 Cash	20.00	
Jan 10 Cash	60.00	
Jan 11 Cash	10.00	
Jan 12 Cash	35.00	
Jan 13 Cash	15.00	
Jan 14 Cash	45.00	
Jan 15 Cash	25.00	
Jan 16 Cash	55.00	
Jan 17 Cash	10.00	
Jan 18 Cash	30.00	
Jan 19 Cash	15.00	
Jan 20 Cash	40.00	
Jan 21 Cash	20.00	
Jan 22 Cash	60.00	
Jan 23 Cash	10.00	
Jan 24 Cash	35.00	
Jan 25 Cash	15.00	
Jan 26 Cash	45.00	
Jan 27 Cash	25.00	
Jan 28 Cash	55.00	
Jan 29 Cash	10.00	
Jan 30 Cash	30.00	
Jan 31 Cash	15.00	
Feb 1 Cash	40.00	
Feb 2 Cash	20.00	
Feb 3 Cash	60.00	
Feb 4 Cash	10.00	
Feb 5 Cash	35.00	
Feb 6 Cash	15.00	
Feb 7 Cash	45.00	
Feb 8 Cash	25.00	
Feb 9 Cash	55.00	
Feb 10 Cash	10.00	
Feb 11 Cash	30.00	
Feb 12 Cash	15.00	
Feb 13 Cash	40.00	
Feb 14 Cash	20.00	
Feb 15 Cash	60.00	
Feb 16 Cash	10.00	
Feb 17 Cash	35.00	
Feb 18 Cash	15.00	
Feb 19 Cash	45.00	
Feb 20 Cash	25.00	
Feb 21 Cash	55.00	
Feb 22 Cash	10.00	
Feb 23 Cash	30.00	
Feb 24 Cash	15.00	
Feb 25 Cash	40.00	
Feb 26 Cash	20.00	
Feb 27 Cash	60.00	
Feb 28 Cash	10.00	
Feb 29 Cash	35.00	
Feb 30 Cash	15.00	
Mar 1 Cash	40.00	
Mar 2 Cash	20.00	
Mar 3 Cash	60.00	
Mar 4 Cash	10.00	
Mar 5 Cash	35.00	
Mar 6 Cash	15.00	
Mar 7 Cash	45.00	
Mar 8 Cash	25.00	
Mar 9 Cash	55.00	
Mar 10 Cash	10.00	
Mar 11 Cash	30.00	
Mar 12 Cash	15.00	
Mar 13 Cash	40.00	
Mar 14 Cash	20.00	
Mar 15 Cash	60.00	
Mar 16 Cash	10.00	
Mar 17 Cash	35.00	
Mar 18 Cash	15.00	
Mar 19 Cash	45.00	
Mar 20 Cash	25.00	
Mar 21 Cash	55.00	
Mar 22 Cash	10.00	
Mar 23 Cash	30.00	
Mar 24 Cash	15.00	
Mar 25 Cash	40.00	
Mar 26 Cash	20.00	
Mar 27 Cash	60.00	
Mar 28 Cash	10.00	
Mar 29 Cash	35.00	
Mar 30 Cash	15.00	
Mar 31 Cash	40.00	

